NOVEMBER, 1786. THE NUMB. 2944.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1786.

To be Sold by public Vendue.

At the Coffee-House, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of November next, at six o'clock in the evening,

TWO undivided third parts of 24000 acres of Land, situate on Lachewaxin and Middle creeks, in the county of Northampton. From a great part of the land there is navigation to the city of Philadelphia. A draught and description of the land will be shewn at the Coffee-House before the time of sale.

AGREEABLE to act of Assembly, will be Sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 7th of November next, on the premises, the public barracks in the city of Burlington, together with the lot of ground whereon they stand; three months credit will be given to the purchaser for payment, which may be made in lawful money of this state, notes given for depreciation of pay due to the officers and soldiers of the Jersey line, notes given by the commissioners on settlement of pay due to the militia of this state, notes given for debts liquidated by Silas Conduit, Esq; notes given by the treasurer for balances due to persons on demands against forfeited estates, or any of them. ¶ THOMAS FENIMORE, Agent.

JOSEPH FEW,
At his Manufactory, at the Drawbridge,
MANUFACTURES and SELLS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
The different QUALITIES of
MUSTARD.

He will take Mustard-seed in exchange, or give for it 32*s.* per bushel, or 1*s.* per quart, dry measure. tf.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the ninth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,

A LARGE three story Stone House, late the property of *Benjamin M'Veagh*, deceased; situate in Frankfort, 5 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and convenient for a store or tavern, and has been occupied as a tavern upwards of 20 years last past. There is a pump of good water in the kitchen. On the premises is a large stone stable, a good apple orchard and garden.

At the same time and place will be sold, a large quantity of Houshold Furniture, a ten plate Stove, and a good Horse and Chair. If the House should not be sold on the day abovementioned, it will be Rented, for one or more years, as best suits the tenant. PARNEL M'VEAGH, Executrix.

All persons indebted to the estate of BENJAMIN M'VEAGH, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against the estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly proved for settlement, to

October 21. PARNEL M'VEAGH, Executrix.

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On the Sixteenth of the Eleventh Month next, commonly called November, agreeable to the last will and testament of Thomas Pim, late of East-Caln township, Chester county, deceased,

THAT VALUABLE GRIST and SAW-MILL, and Plantation, whereon William Pim now lives, situated in the township of Sadsbury, and county aforesaid, containing 157 acres of deeded land, with 30 acres of warranted woodland joining the said tract. There are on said plantation, a good bearing orchard, a large stone dwelling-house, with several other outhouses, nine or ten acres of watered meadow, and as much more may be made at a small expence. The sale to begin at two of the clock on said day, on the premises, where the conditions will be made known, by ¶

16th of 10th mo. 1786. JOHN PIM, Executor.

Germantown Township, October 20, 1786.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on Friday last, a BAY MARE, rising four years old, a natural pacer, has a scratch over her left eye, and a few white hairs in her forehead; also a saddle and bridle, the saddle half worn.---- The man who took the mare and other articles is a short, thick and well made man, aged about 30 years, of a swarthy complection, curly hair, and stutters somewhat in his speech; had on a fur hat bound with black velvet binding. He said his name was JOHN JACSTON, but by good information his right name is JOHN HAGLE. He also took two notes from the subscriber, one a depreciation note for seventy-four pounds, and the other for twelve pounds; also a gold ring with double stones, a carved silver broach, and a good quantity of money all in silver dollars.--- Said Hagle is a Baker by trade, and is supposed to have gone towards New-York. Any person apprehending the said thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ CATHARINE WILSON.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, living in Cumberland township, York county, state of Pennsylvania, TWO STRAY CREATURES; one a Bay Mare, about three years old, a natural pacer, has a long tail, not marked, and came some time last May; the other is a dark Bay Horse, about eight or nine years old, trots all, has a small star and snip, and branded on the left shoulder; he came about the last of June. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Oct. 15, 1786. ¶ JOHN BORLAND.

IF ROBERT CUSHIN, Son of JOHN CUSHIN, formerly of Donoman, but afterwards of Rathkeale, in the county of Limerick, and who embarked from Cork as a redemptioner in the ship Anne, Capt. Benjamin Edminstone, the 16th of June, 1783, for Philadelphia, will enquire of the Printers of this paper, or inform Mr. PAUL ZANTZINGER, at Lancaster, of his place of residence, he may be informed of something interesting of his friends.

THESE are to forewarn all persons from trusting any person or persons on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of any person's contracting but my own, from the day of the date hereof. ‡

JOHN JAMISON.

NEW-YORK, *October* 21.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Harmar to the Secretary at War, dated Fort Harmar, at the Mouth of Muskingum, August 4, 1786.

"I AM endeavouring all in my power to conciliate the minds of the Indians, and have had several of the Delawares, Chippewas, &c. with me here, at Fort M'Intosh, and at Fort Pitt, to pay me a friendly visit, and brighten the chain. They have returned well satisfied with the good treatment they have received, and I am convinced will make a very favourable report thereof to their nations on their arrival. I have sent a speech to the Delaware nation, encouraging a friendly intercourse between them and the United States. Upon the arrival of ---------- I shall expect particular intelligence respecting the treaty at Niagara.

"Mr. Leibert, a Cadet in the Corps, was dispatched by Captain Doughty, some time ago, into the Indian country for intelligence. He is returned.---I have the honor to inclose you a copy of his report.

Report of Mr. Philip Liebert, Cadet in the Corps of Artillery.

Fort Harmar, July 20, 1786.

"On the 18th March last I left this place, with orders from Major Doughty to pass through the Delaware and Shawanese towns on the waters of the Miami, and the Delaware and Wyandot towns at Sandusky. To observe the dispositions, and to find out as far as possible the intentions of the savages, whether hostile or not, and to assure them of the friendly disposition of the Americans. I pursued the course of the Ohio in a canoe, until the 21st of March, when I reached the Big Miami. I rested at Fort Finney the 23d, when I proceeded up the Miami, which I found very rapid, and on the 27th April, I fell in with a Delaware town, the residence of Pokongekalas, a chief of great repute. I left this town on the 10th of May, on my way to Sandusky, having been from the 27th of April at two Shawanese and four Delaware towns, and some scattering settlements of Wyandots. On the 12th of May, I arrived at the Delaware and Wyandot towns at Sandusky, where I stayed three days; left it on the 15th, and arrived at M'Intosh on the 28th May. I left my canoe at the Forks of the Miami, and proceeded through the remainder of my journey on horseback. At every town, I executed my orders, in assuring the Indians that the Thirteen Great Fires were determined to hold fast the chain of friendship, and told all the Chiefs, that the Commanding Officer at Fort Harmar had sent me to see them, to smoke with them, and to invite them to come and see him---many have promised to come. In Pokongekalas's town, I met the Big Cat, a very great warrior, and George Washington; they in particular were very glad to see me, they promised to protect me while I stayed amongst them, for the whole town was drunk. When at Pokongekalas's town I saw sixteen of the Six Nations---they came from Niagara. They said they were going to hold council in the Shawanese town; I afterwards enquired of one Rollins, a Silversmith, living in one of those towns, to find out the business of these Indians: He told me they had a letter for Captain Elliot, an Indian Agent, who lives with the Shawanese, that at the Council, the sixteen Indians told the Shawanese, that they were come to invite them to join hands and be strong, to prevent the Long Knife from taking their lands. They were painted black, and told the Shawanese they would set the example, and were going to war: After the Council, they were joined by some of the Cherokees, and a few of the Shawanese.

It was some of this party who murdered Captain Sherer, and three others, at Tuscarawas, a few weeks ago. This information was confirmed to me by three Frenchmen, besides Rollins. When I was at the Shawanese town where Elliot resides, I found that he had frequent councils with them, and that the Shawanese in general were not well disposed to the Americans. The Delawares and Wyandots, through whose towns I passed, appeared kind and friendly, and desirous of peace. The Chiefs in every instance shook hands with me, and were glad to see me. The Delawares and Wyandots are averse to admit the Cherokees and their party among them, but in the Shawanese towns they are received, and often joined by some of that nation.

Signed, PH. LIEBERT, Fils."

Extract of a letter from Major W. North, Inspector, dated Camp at the Rapids, August 23, 1786.

"I ALSO enclose a paper containing information with respect to the Indians, received from Joseph Saunders, who, I am told, is a man to be depended upon, and from Wingo Hutton, a Delaware Indian; several other pieces of intelligence have been received, but as they are of the same kind as the enclosed, I thought it not necessary to trouble you with them. From every thing which I can learn, it appears, that the Shawanese, Mingoes, Delawares, Pittawatimies, Socks and Cherokees, are concerned in killing and plundering the people of this country.

"That the greatest part of those tribes who treated with us are inclined for war, and the British agents and traders are doing every thing in their power to set them upon us. The Wabash Indians are inimical, as in fact are all the tribes who have any connection with the British.

"The Indians are made to believe that the Americans are their greatest enemies; that they are unjustly depriving them of their land, and in fact that we are a weak and contemptible nation, who may be insulted with impunity.

"On the 22d of July a large party of savages appeared in the vicinity of Post St. Vincent, with an intention of attacking it: On a parley being demanded by the principal French inhabitants, the Indians informed them that it was not the French, their fathers, whom they wished to strike, but the Americans, their enemies, who were under the protection of the French; adding, that if they would deliver the Americans into their hands, they would immediately retire without doing any damage to the French inhabitants, but if they did not, they would attack the whole, without discrimination. Though they were prevented from their purpose by the French, who made them presents on the occasion, yet their enmity still remains.

"The above facts serve to shew the truth of what has been said respecting their hatred and even contempt of the Americans, and, if I dare add, the necessity of immediately establishing posts in that part of the United States' territory, which would shew the Indians that we have not only strength to protect our people, but to chastise their insolence."

Report of Joseph Saunders to Captain Finney.

July 24, 1786.

AFTER my arrival at the town, I endeavoured to find out the disposition of the Indians, and their conduct while I was there, and also their conduct before I arrived at the place. A few days after I got there, I was alarmed by hearing the scalp hallow given by the Indians. Twelve who had been at war, six Shawanese and six Pittawatimies, who had been in the settlement of Limestone, and had taken two scalps, and they were well received by the Indians of the village (Pickaway.)

Also, another party of nine or ten, who started about the same time to the mouth of the Canahwa, they came back whilst I was there, and were much disappointed in their expedition. They said that the white people were much upon their guard, and finding they could do nothing with safety, they returned; and after they had crossed the Ohio they were overtaken by some of the white people, and were fired on, though none of them were killed, as they tell the story. After they were surprised by the white people, they came down to Limestone and stole horses and brought them to the towns. Previous to these mischiefs, a party went to the Canahwa and killed a man, and brought a scalp to the towns; and this is not all the mischief they have done. I was informed by several of the traders, that the Shawanese had taken, since the treaty, upwards of one hundred head of horses. I made all the enquiry I could, whether they intended to bring in the prisoners, but from all the information I could get and my own conjectures, have not the smallest hopes of their bringing them in until they hear the determination of the treaty at the falls of Niagara. If the British give them the least encouragement, they will be at war with us. The Cherokees are always in their towns, and I look upon the Shawanese and them in the same light; I also understand, that the Indians are determined to kill the first man who attempts to survey in their country. I understand that all the Wabash Indians are determined for war, and are constantly bringing horses and scalps into their towns.

Signed, JOSEPH SAUNDERS.

Information of Wingo Hutton.

July 15, 1786.

THAT about twenty days since, he met with about thirty Cherokees, Mingoes and Shawanese, at the Shawanese towns, and marched with them to within twenty-five miles of the mouth of the Miami, that they turned towards the Miami, where they intended to stay some time, and then cross the river to steal horses. That besides this there was a party of Pittawatimies and Shawanese in the Shawanese towns, dancing and preparing for war, but did not know their number, nor when they were to start, but supposes they would be strong. That on his way here he met three Shawanese with nine horses.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Harmar, dated Fort Harmar, Mouth of the Muskingum, Sept. 17, 1786.

"Enclosed, be pleased to receive the information given me by Captain --------, the person mentioned in my letter 4th August, of several nations assembling at the Shawanese towns with hostile intentions."

Information of Captain --------, a trusty Indian, addressed to Colonel Harmar.

Colonel Harmar, you requested me when I saw you last, that I would tell you of every thing that passes in the Indian country; according to my promise I am now come to tell you that the Shawanese and other Indians who went to the British council at Niagara have returned; they say they met Captains Mackie and Brant; another council they say is to be held in the Shawanese towns, soon: Captain Brant is expected there, with six chiefs and thirty young men. Three days before I left my towns, a speech arrived from the British, informing my people that there were three vessels loaded with goods coming for us, that we might not want; I have not yet found out the business of the council at Niagara, as the Delawares did not go to it, the Shawanese have not yet informed us; the Shawanese have sent messengers to the Pittawatimies, Chipeways and Tahwas; they returned, and brought with them one hundred and sixty warriors; more expected daily; two hundred were on the Glaze-River, which empties into the --------, on their way to the Shawanese towns, where the whole were to assemble to take up the hatchet against the Long Knife; they have come to a determination to divide their force, a part will come to this place; a part to the Wheeling, and some to the Miami. The Shawanese have invited the Delawares and Wyandots to join them, but they will not.

It is expected there would assemble one thousand warriors at the Shawanese towns from the Pittawatimies, Chipeways, Cherokees, Mingoes, Tahwas and Twightwies; they were dancing the war dance before I came away, and in about eight or ten days I expect they will set out; they were very bad off for provisions, which was very scarce. Before I came away, a party of twenty Cherokees, Mingoes and Shawanese, returned from the waters of the Big Kanowa with four prisoners and ten scalps; they killed the four prisoners, who were girls, after they brought them to the towns. When I saw all these things, I immediately set off to give you information. I am now come according to my promise; you are the first acquainted with their meeting in the Shawanese towns. I hope you will send information to our great fathers below, and to the people, that they may be on their guard.

Published by Order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.

OCTOBER 20, 1786.

THE committee, consisting of Mr. Pettit, Mr. Lee, Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Henry and Mr. Smith, to whom was referred the letter from the War-office with the papers enclosed, containing intelligence of the hostile intentions of the Indians in the western country, having reported:

That the uniform tenor of the intelligence from the western country plainly indicates the hostile disposition of a number of hostile Indian nations, particularly the Shawanese, Puteotamies, Chippewas, Tawas and Twightwees.

That these nations are now assembling in the Shawanese-towns, and are joined by a banditti of desperadoes, under the name of Mingoes and Cherokees, who are outcasts from other nations, and who have associated and settled in that country for the purpose of war and plunder. That they are labouring to draw in other nations to unite with them in a war with the Americans. That it is expected, one thousand warriors will soon be collected in the Shawanese-towns, from whence they have already dispatched parties to commence hostilities. That from the motions of the Indians to the southward as well as the northward, and the exertions made in different quarters to stimulate the various nations against the Americans, there is the strongest reason to believe that unless the speediest measures are taken effectually to counteract and defeat their plans, the war will become general, and may be attended with the most dangerous and lasting consequences:

That the committee therefore deem it highly necessary that the troops in the service of the United States be immediately augmented, not only for the protection and support of the frontiers of the states bordering on the western territory and the valuable settlements on and near the margin of the Mississippi, but to establish the possession and facilitate the surveying and selling of those intermediate lands, which have been so much relied on for the reduction of the debts of the United States; whereupon

Resolved, That the number of one thousand three hundred and forty non-commissioned officers and privates be raised for the

term of three years, unleſs ſooner diſcharged, and that they, together with the troops now in ſervice, be formed into a legionary corps, to conſiſt of 2040 non-commiſſioned officers and privates. That the additional troops be raiſed by the following ſtates in the following proportions, to wit:

New-Hampſhire	260	Infantry and artillery	1220
Maſſachuſetts	660		
Rhode-Iſland	120		
Connecticut	180		
Virginia and Maryland, each 60 cavalry, making			120
			1340

That the Secretary at war inform the executive authorities of the reſpective ſtates in which the troops are to be raiſed, the number and rank of commiſſioned officers to be furniſhed by each ſtate in proportion to the men.

That the pay and allowance to the troops to be raiſed by this reſolve, be the ſame as eſtabliſhed by the act of Congreſs of the 12th of April, 1785.

That the ſaid troops ſhall be ſubject to the exiſting articles of war, or ſuch as may hereafter be formed by Congreſs, or a committee of the ſtates.

Reſolved, That the ſtates above mentioned be and they hereby are requeſted to uſe their utmoſt exertions to raiſe the quotas of troops reſpectively aſſigned to them, with all poſſible expedition; and that the executives of the ſaid ſtates be, and hereby are requeſted, in caſe any of their legiſlatures ſhould not be in ſeſſion, immediately to convene them for this purpoſe, as a delay may be attended with the moſt fatal conſequences.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

BOSTON, *October* 19.

PROCEEDINGS of GOVERNMENT.

As we conceive the preſent ſtate of public affairs, and every meaſure adopted by government for the regulation of them, is viewed in a very important light, we have endeavoured to collect ſuch a ſketch of the proceedings of the General Court upon this ſubject, as we hope will afford ſatisfaction to our readers.

The occaſion on which the Legiſlature were convened in their preſent ſeſſion, was one of the moſt ſerious that can ariſe in ſociety, that of a violent obſtruction to the adminiſtration of juſtice. The public well know, that the ſuppoſed cauſes of this evil have been frequently repreſented to government under the name of grievances, equally various in their nature and difficult in their remedy. To reſtore quiet to the community, and to relieve theſe grievances, ſo far as they are under the controul of laws, ſeems therefore to have been the duty and the inclination of the General Court. Early in the ſeſſion the Governor's ſpeech, which contained an accurate ſtatement of the tumults which had taken place, was put in commitment. A petition from the town of Dracut, backed by ſeveral others upon the ſubject of public grievances, was alſo noticed in the ſame manner. The petitions of various conventions, of a like tenor, have been read, but the authority of thoſe aſſemblies appearing, in ſome inſtances, to have been limited merely to the framing of a petition, ſubject afterwards to the reviſal of their towns, and their repreſentation of the ſenſe of ſome towns which were included in their addreſſes being alſo queſtioned, their petitions have been ſpecially committed on theſe points.

The report of the committee on the Governor's ſpeech, conſiſted of reſolves expreſſing an abhorrence of the riotous meaſures adopted in ſeveral counties, approving of the Governor's conduct, promiſing pay to the militia who were called into ſervice, and providing for the ſuſpending of the writ of Habeas Corpus. A liſt of buſineſs neceſſary to be acted upon, was alſo reported. To theſe reſolves the Senate aſſented; and the Houſe unanimouſly concurred, excepting as to the laſt article, which occaſioned ſeveral very ſerious debates. The reſult was, that the ſubject of ſuſpending the writ of Habeas Corpus has been recommitted, with directions to report a ſyſtem for ſupporting the vigour of government.

From a conſideration of the preſent burthens of the people, the Court agreed, the 11th inſtant, to refer the conſideration of the laſt requiſition of Congreſs to their next ſeſſion. They have alſo requeſted the Governor to make application to Congreſs to poſtpone the payment of the preſent tax payable in facilities, alledging as a reaſon, that the loan-officer is unable to iſſue certificates to the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, in ſufficient quantities, within the time limited for the payment of the tax.

The ſcarcity of money, which (however improperly conſidered as a grievance) has really been productive of much difficulty, gave riſe to an act for eſtabliſhing a mint within this Commonwealth, for the coinage of gold, ſilver and copper, conformably to the reſolve of Congreſs upon this ſubject.

Nearly every article which has been the object of popular clamour has been attended to, either by the whole Houſe or by Committees. The ſubject of the Probate-Courts has been taken up in the former manner. A propoſition was made to eſtabliſh a Probate-Court and a Regiſter's office in every town, but after two debates upon the queſtion, the expediency of this propoſal could not be evidenced.

The Houſe have had before them ſeveral times, a report of a Committee appointed the laſt ſeſſion, to conſider of a mode of paying the principal and intereſt of the public debt. This report raiſed many of the impoſt and exciſe duties already laid, and propoſed ſeveral new objects, for taxation. In ſhort, ſo extenſive were the principles of it, that the Houſe proceeded for ſome time with a deſign of raiſing the whole revenue of government in this manner, which would entirely ſupercede all taxes upon polls and eſtates, as now in uſe. But many difficulties ariſing, eſpecially in the equitable adjuſtment of the tax upon houſes, it was at length voted, that it would not be expedient to raiſe all the ſupplies of government in this mode, and the report has been committed for incorporating it into the impoſt and exciſe laws.

The ſale of the Eaſtern lands being conſidered as an object of great conſequence in ſinking the public debt, a Committee has been raiſed upon that ſubject, and a plan is now before the Houſe for ſurveying a number of townſhips, and ſelling them at public auction in June next, if not previouſly diſpoſed of by the Committee on this buſineſs.

A law martial is alſo under conſideration, providing rules for the regulation of troops ſtationed in the forts and garriſons within this Commonwealth, and of the militia, or any part thereof, when called into actual ſervice.

Yeſterday the Committee appointed to conſider of the diſtreſſes to which many of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth are ſubjected in diſcharging executions for private debts, on account of the great ſcarcity of a circulating medium, ſubmitted the following queſtion to the Court, viz. Whether a tender act, or an act ſuſpending the operation of law reſpecting the recovery of debts and levying of executions, will not be inconſiſtent with the conſtitution of this Commonwealth, and militate with the confederation and treaty of peace, unleſs the debts due to Britiſh creditors be excepted? The queſtion, ſo far as it reſpects the confederation and treaty of peace was put in Senate, where it was determined that a tender act, or ſuſpenſion of law as aforeſaid, would be inconſiſtent with both. But the queſtion being put in the Houſe, whether they concurred with the Honorable Senate in their deciſion of this queſtion, it paſſed in the negative by a large majority. Leave was then given to bring in a tender-act, which being laid on the table, was read and committed.

HARTFORD, *October* 23.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Barbadoes to his friend in this city, dated Bridgetown, September 24.

"On Saturday night, the ſecond inſtant, the inhabitants of this iſland, were alarmed by a ſtorm, which for ſome hours ſeemed to threaten the ſame direful effects which were experienced from the hurricane of 1780. About 9 o'clock the wind blew very freſh from the N. E. and continued to increaſe in that quarter until half paſt ten, when it ſhifted to the S. E. and blew with a moſt alarming violence----changed ſuddenly and frequently to every point of the compaſs till about midnight, when it began gradually to abate. On Sunday morning Carliſle Bay exhibited the moſt ſtriking picture of deſolation, not a veſſel having rode out the ſtorm. The following liſt contains the names and fate of every one that was in the bay.

Ship Townſend, Blackburn,
---- Hibernia, McConnel,
---- Generous Planter, Sands, } aſhore and entirely loſt.
---- Brathwaite, Lee, is alſo aſhore and will not be got off. Brigantine Bridgetown, Mothey, aſhore and loſt, as alſo Brigantine Iſabella, Turner; Brigantine William, Rany, is aſhore and is thought may be got off. No account is received of Brigantine Sally, Bates. Ship Three Brothers, Breman, Polly and Charlotte, Gibbard, Snow Senhouſe, Davis, and Brigantine Barbadoes, Barns, went out in the ſtorm and have ſince returned. Captain Gibbard and two lads with him periſhed, in attempting to get on board the Polly and Charlotte; the ſteward of the Brathwait was found dead."

NEW-YORK.

Oct. 26. On the 11th inſtant the ſociety of the Cincinnati of the Maſſachuſetts met at Boſton, in conſequence of the late inſurrections---when, to the glory of that commonwealth, among other reſolves not leſs pathetic, the following were unanimous, viz.---" 4. If grievances are ſuffered by any particular citizen, ſurely the yet unpaid army may be ſaid to be aggrieved; but, knowing no relief can be expected from tumults and from riots, their appeal for redreſs ſhall ever be directed to the laws and the conſtitution, in full confidence that they ſhall finally receive ample and compleat juſtice.---6. As citizens, and as public creditors, this ſociety is intereſted in the preſervation of the conſtitution; and, ſo long as life, and its attendant bleſſings, ſo long as public faith, and private credit, are made the ſacred objects of government, agreeably to its original inſtitution, this ſociety pledge themſelves to ſupport it by every means and by every exertion in their power."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newport (Rhode-Iſland) to his friend in Boſton, dated October 7, 1786.

" At this critical juncture, when the people of two States are in open rebellion againſt law, and the legiſlature of another is purſuing a ſyſtem of villainy, I know you muſt feel anxious to hear of every public tranſaction in detail. For this reaſon I beg leave to ſtate to you the proceedings of the General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland.

" Yeſterday a bill was brought into the Houſe, which had been concerted in convention the evening before, and may be juſtly termed *the bloody act*, if it ſhould ever paſs into a law. It contains a teſt or oath, by which every perſon muſt ſwear to uſe his influence to ſupport the paper on par with caſh, and to take it at par in all commercial tranſactions. All officers who do not take it in 20 days from its paſſing, are ſuſpended---maſters of veſſels cannot enter or unlade, till they have taken it---every male of 21 years of age muſt take it, or be diſfranchiſed---lawyers are prohibited from acting as attornies, unleſs they take it, and to crown the whole, the members of the next legiſlature muſt take it before they can ſet in either Houſe.

" Such an open act of tyranny---ſuch a bare-faced act of villainy---ſuch a flagrant attack upon conſtitution---you muſt think, alarmed even the *paper members* themſelves. After ſome debate upon the matter, in which Mr. Marchant reprobated the meaſure, in language that did honor to a freeman, as did Mr. Brown and ſeveral other gentlemen, the queſtion was put, " whether the Houſe would act upon the bill, or refer it to the next ſeſſion (which will be in about three weeks) and in the mean time order it to be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people; it paſſed for referring, by a great majority. You will probably ſee the act in the papers, and judge how little the members underſtand finance. or how daringly they ſport with the rights of men. In theſe tranſactions all muſt be *fools* or *knaves*, who attempt to force a paper currency upon people. They either do not know that penal laws never yet gave credit or circulation to any medium, not even to ſilver or gold; or they boldly inſult the common ſenſe of their conſtituents.

" I have attended the Houſe of Aſſembly conſtantly. I endeavoured to diſcover the ſprings of their conduct. I never ſaw ſo great a proportion of ignorant men in a public body. There are but four or five that appear to underſtand the nature of money and the operation of law; and but a part of theſe who can expreſs their ſentiments with propriety. You never heard language and common ſenſe ſo tortured and murdered as in this Houſe. You would have been ſometimes diverted to a high pitch, even amidſt the ravages that were made upon juſtice and freedom, to hear a pettifogger harranguing upon the evil of *whitling away an act of Aſſembly, as a boy whittles a ſtick.*

" But the majority cannot have been knaves. Had four or five of the Houſe been honored with a gallows, inſtead of an election to a ſeat in the Legiſlature, the ſtate would probably have been, at this time, in harmony. Theſe have miſled the other members, and oppoſition has made them obſtinate.

" I forgot to mention, that a motion for amending the revenue laws, and enabling the Loan Officer to iſſue certificates, was rejected. It ſeems Congreſs muſt take paper of this ſtate, or nothing. The ſpirited and ſenſible remonſtrance of the delegates of Rhode-Iſland to the General Aſſembly, read on the opening of the ſeſſion, has wrought no effect. The members ſeem callous to every idea of public utility, they hear nothing but what tends to level all orders of the ſtate in promiſcuous poverty. Nor is there any hope of better times; as the members choſen for the next ſix months are the ſame men, or worſe.

" P. S. The paper of this ſtate is refuſed in almoſt all tranſactions---when it is taken, it is from 4 to 7 for one. A member of the Aſſembly yeſterday told the Houſe, " That the paper is yet too ſcarce---his conſtituents, one half of them, have none of it yet." Poor ſhort-ſighted mortal! He ought to reflect, that his conſtituents who have property to ſpare can procure caſh---thoſe who have no property, cannot get even paper, that is hawked about the ſtreets."

His Excellency John Adams, Eſq; and his lady, are at the Hague. He has had a conference with the Preſident of the States General, but the ſubject is not known.

The maſter of the ſchooner Julia, from Bourdeaux, has favored us with a copy of the following extract of a letter to Meſſrs. V. & P. French & Nephew, of that place, from their correſpondent at l'Orient, dated 11th Auguſt, 1786.

" I acknowledge your favors of the fifth inſtant with the more pleaſure, as I am enabled by this day's poſt to adviſe you of Mr. Barclay's arrival at Mogadore the tenth of June laſt, where he was received by order of the Emperor, with the moſt diſtinguiſhed honor; the Emperor had ſent to the Governor of Morocco, for which place he was to ſet out immediately. By this you will be able to judge, gentlemen, that Mr. Barclay's political commiſſion will ſoon end, with credit to himſelf, and advantage to his country; and that he will be enabled immediately to attend to the buſineſs of his houſe."

Says a late writer, " It is a maxim with Monteſquieu," and a maxim too which has never been diſputed, " That virtue is neceſſary to the very exiſtence of a republic." Virtue was the main pillar of the Grecian popular governments. Had they preſerved their virtue, and in this way enforced the wiſe laws of Solon and Lycurgus, Athens and Lacedemon might have continued to this day in all their republican ſimplicity and glory. But their virtue being loſt, their government ſuffered a neceſſary change, and they have long experienced all the horrors of deſpotiſm.

It was *this* that ſupported the Roman republic for a long ſucceſſion of years, until by a concurrence of circumſtances her virtue received a fatal wound, and lingering, died. Ambition and avarice, as is natural, ſucceeding to the place of virtue, and the government of courſe became deſpotic.

This maintains that noble ſpirit of freedom which actuates the popular governments of Switzerland, and renders it ſubſervient to the intereſts of that happy people.

In ſhort, virtue alone can preſerve the American States from an unhappy, not to ſay deſtructive revolution in government.

The ROUSER.

COULD the people of America, for one moment, *realize their folly*, they would ſtart with amazement.---Is it true, or do my eyes and ears deceive me, that this is the ſame people who aſtoniſhed the world with their magnanimity? Are theſe the glorious defenders of freedom, who pledged their lives and ſacred honor in the cauſe, and who triumphed over every boſt of Britiſh tyrants? Is it poſſible theſe invincible patriots ſhould halt in the path of glory, to diſpute about trifling matters, and leave the great ſyſtem of national government to moulder into ruin?

Certain it is the time is NOW COME, in which the ſtates muſt adopt a permanent ſyſtem of fœderal government, or ſuffer a revolution to *imperial.*

No nation can exiſt without a permanent revenue; therefore, if the United States mean to exiſt, they ought to have eſtabliſhed their national revenue, as the corner ſtone of ſupport; and unleſs they do it IMMEDIATELY, they muſt inevitably loſe their preſent form of government. There is no other alternative, but either to veſt Congreſs with compleat powers to levy an impoſt equal to the expences of the union, and to regulate trade---or to revolve to an imperial government. One of theſe events muſt ſoon take place, and it is idle and vain to expect any thing elſe. THEREFORE NOW IS THE TIME FOR THE STATES TO FIX THEIR FATE.

N. B. A compariſon between the debt of *Britain*, and that of America, will demonſtrate the eaſe with which the people of this country may pay their public debt. The intereſt of the Britiſh debt, when averaged among the whole number of people, including every age and ſex, is about *nineteen ſhillings and ſix-pence* per year---that of America is only *three ſhillings*, and this being paid partly in *facilities*, reduces the three ſhillings to two.---Thus we ſee, that one Briton pays above *nine times* the ſum that an American pays---and this (with gratitude to Heaven be it ſpoken) is one of the glorious fruits of independence! Is it poſſible the independent citizens of America can *ſink ſo low in their own eſtimation*, as to believe that *nine of them* are not equal to *one Briton!* Such a reflection ought to arouſe every ſpark of energy in their ſouls.---*Britons* can get money to pay their taxes only in the line of induſtry, which lies open to all, and the Americans muſt want the ſpirit of men to endure the idea that *nine of them* cannot bear the public tax of *one Briton.*

Philadelphia, October 20, 1786.

LOST, this Afternoon, about five

o'Clock, in going from Market-ſtreet, along Third-ſtreet, to the BANK,

Three Bank NOTES,

TWO of which are for One Hundred Dollars each, and the other for Ten Dollars. Alſo a CHECK, drawn by Meſſieurs Turnbull, Marmie, and Co. in favor of William Amberſon, for Three Hundred Dollars. Whoever has found them, and will leave them at the bar of the Old Coffee-Houſe, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. ¶

JOHN RUDOLPH,

TOBACCONIST and SNUFF-MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform his friends, and the public in general, that the partnerſhip of *Shaw* and *Rudolph* is by mutual conſent diſſolved, and that he has removed from the ſtore, formerly occupied by the partnerſhip, into Arch-ſtreet, the ſecond door above the New-ferry, where he ſolicits the favour of his former friends. §

Work-Houſe, Philadelphia, October 23, 1786.

THIS is to inform LEONARD KING, of New-Caſtle county, in the ſtate of Delaware, near a place called Middleton, and SAMUEL WEST, of ſaid ſtate, that there is now in cuſtody of the ſubſcriber two Negroe men, one who calls himſelf JOSEPH M'CAULAY, who has acknowledged he is the property of ſaid Leonard King. The other calls himſelf ABRAHAM, and ſays he is the property of the abovementioned Samuel Weſt. The owners are deſired ſpeedily to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

JESSE CROSSLEY, Keeper, &c.

N. B. There is in ſaid Work-houſe, a Negroe Wench, to be ſold cheap for caſh. She can be recommended.

Blockley, Philadelphia county, October 25, 1786.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſtures of the ſubſcribers, in the night of the 24th of this inſtant, the following creaures, a dark iron grey Mare, 5 years old, ſhod before, 14 hands high, carries well, a natural trotter, a long ſwitch tail, and white at the end. The other a bay Gelding, 3 years old laſt ſpring, a natural trotter, ſhod before, about 15 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, has not been docked, nor any hair cut off any part; he has been rode but little, and will not be eaſily put out of a trot into a canter till he goes pretty faſt; he carries low, with his noſe a little forward, has a remarkable ſcar on his near thigh, occaſioned by the cut of a ſpike when young. Whoever ſecures the above creatures and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty Shillings for the mare, and Fifty Shillings for the horſe.

JAMES WORRALL,
¶ BENJAMIN BRANNAN.

To James Worrall and Benj. Brannan,

of Blockley, in the county of Philadelphia,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the dark iron grey Mare, advertiſed by you to be ſtolen on the 24th inſtant, is, from the deſcription, in our poſſeſſion, and was taken by us on the 29th inſtant from a perſon committed on ſuſpicion of a Burglary. For further information, apply to

JOHN GASS, Conſtable of New-Market Ward.
JAMES WEST, Conſtable.

Philad. Oct. 31, 1786.

Warminſter, Bucks county, Oct. 25, 1786.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 12th of this inſtant, a black MARE, about 9 or 10 years old, no ſhoes on, paces and trots, blind of the near eye, has neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall be entitled to a reward of THREE DOLLARS, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN MEGEE.

Was FOUND,

ABOUT two weeks ago, on the road between Philadelphia and Cheſter, a little beyond Gray's Ferry, a SILVER WATCH, the chryſtal, hour and minute hands gone. The owner, by applying to Michael Minier, (ſmith) at his ſhop in Race, near Sixth-ſtreet, proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again. Philad. Tenth mo. 31ſt, 1786.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 1.

The Honorable ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, CHARLES PETTIT, WILLIAM IRWIN, SAMUEL MEREDITH and WILLIAM BINGHAM, Esquires, were yesterday elected Delegates in Congress for this State, for the ensuing year.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort M'Intosh, dated September 29, 1786.

"Our tawny brethren are like to be very troublesome; they have killed several people lately; the last a boy, about twelve miles below Wheelen, on the Virginia side of the Ohio; they took another boy and four horses, but being pursued by the inhabitants, four of them mounted the horses and swam the river, the remaining three, with the boy, got into a canoe, when the pursuers came to the banks of the river and fortunately killed the three Indians and retook the boy, whom the Indians had wounded in the arm. All the settlers on the south side of the Ohio below Wheelen, a distance of forty miles, have fled to that place and stockaded themselves. The people opposite to us are much alarmed, and talk of withdrawing to the more settled parts of the country. It is really distressing to think how these poor people have suffered, and are likely to suffer, unless the savages are brought to peaceable terms, to accomplish which, Congress must adopt vigorous and proper measures, and trust no longer to treaties with such people."

PROCEEDINGS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, October 26, 1786. *Three o'clock*, P. M.

FORTY-SIX members met, and being a quorum, they proceeded to the election of a Speaker. On casting up the ballots, it appeared that the honorable Thomas Mifflin, Esq; was duly elected, and was seated in the chair accordingly.

A motion was made by Mr. Whitehill, and seconded by Mr. Daniel Clymer, to propose to the several members, previous to their qualifying themselves for taking their seats, the following questions:

1st. Have you taken the oath of allegiance to this state, according to law?

2d. Do you hold any office or place of trust contrary to the constitution?

It was urged by Messrs. Whitehill and Clymer that it had been the practice of former houses, and that it was proper to continue it.

To which it was objected by Messrs. Morris, G. Clymer and Fitzsimons, that as it was not ordered by the constitution or any law of this state, it was improper, though even exercised by former houses: the necessity of the times warranted it, but now it was no longer necessary, particularly as the constitution laid down a positive rule for their conduct on the occasion.

Mr. Fitzsimons was of opinion the motion was out of order: and the sense of the house being taken thereon, it appeared that it was so.

After which the Speaker proceeded to qualify the members respectively, agreeably to the constitutional form.

On balloting for Clerk, the votes were,

For Peter Zachary Lloyd, -	32
Samuel Bryan, -	14

Whereupon the Speaker declared that Peter Z. Lloyd, Esq; was duly elected Clerk.

Jacob Shallus, Esq; was unanimously chosen Assistant Clerk.

Nicholas Weaver, Esq; was appointed Serjeant at Arms; and Mr. Joseph Fry, Door-keeper.

The House being now organized, Messrs. Hiltzheimer, Whitehill and D. Clymer were appointed a committee, to wait on the Supreme Executive Council, and inform them that the House was met, and ready to receive any business they might have to lay before them; and the committee was further instructed to confer with that honorable body, respecting the appointment of a time and place to proceed to the election of a President and Vice-President.

FRIDAY, October 27, 1786. *Half past* 9, A. M.

Mr. D. Clymer reported, from the committee appointed yesterday to wait on Council, that they had performed that service, and received for answer, that Council would, in the course of the day, prepare to lay before the House such business as they thought necessary, and would also agree with them in affixing the time and place for proceeding to the election of a President and Vice-President for the ensuing year.

The following petitions were presented and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

One from John Riley, praying to be appointed register for the county of Luzerne.

One from Timothy Pickering, Esquire, of the same nature.

One from the rector, church-wardens and vestry of the united churches of Christ-Church and St. Peters, in this city, praying leave to bring in a bill to enable them to dispose of a certain estate bequeathed them by Dr. John Kearsley, late of this city, deceased.

A letter from Francis Hopkinson, Esq; judge of the admiralty, praying the house to correct an error in the printed laws of this state, concerning the jurisdiction of that court.

A committee for preparing rules and regulations for conducting the business of the house was appointed, consisting of Messrs. G. Clymer, Gray and Whitehill.

Another for ways and means, of the following gentlemen, Messrs. Morris, Robinson, Wynkoop, Willing, Lowry, Lilley, Beale, Clymer, Brown, Dale, M'Dowell, A. Smith, Moore and Clarke.

Appointed Messrs. C. Moore, W. Robinson and A. Smith, to examine the files of the House, and bring forward such business as they shall think proper.

Appointed Messrs. Logan, Wheelen and A. Smith, to revise the minutes, and correct the press.

Mr. Dale appointed to collect the fines.

The Speaker informed the house, that Mr. Riffe, being ill, was unable to attend.

And on the mention of the propriety of appointing a committee of grievances, whose duty it commonly was to visit the gaol of this city,

Mr. Morris said he opposed appointing such a committee last year, and he was very glad of it; for, says he, we had no grievances during all that time, at least we had no complaints; but if you appoint a committee, work will be cut out for them.----But, seriously, he was of opinion, that if any grievance was brought before them, then it would be time enough to appoint a committee to attend to that particular.

Mr. Whitehill said he was of the same way of thinking, and he did not see any reason why the gaol of Philadelphia should be inspected for this purpose more than any other, and it was improper to visit all in the state. But he would call the attention of the House to a matter of importance, that of appointing members to Congress:---This he thought should be done as early as possible, because the time of organizing that body for the ensuing year came on early in November, and he would wish the delegates from this state might attend in time, and (says he) not let us be then unrepresented, when we have it in our power to send the delegation forward pretty early, and they may take their seats in time. If the house coincided in opinion with him on this head, he would move that it be made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Morris seconded the motion, but hoped that the gentlemen intended to be balloted for would be put in nomination before that day came, which was agreed to, and Tuesday next was assigned to that purpose.

SATURDAY, October 28, 1786. A. M.

The following petitions were read and ordered to lie on the table.

One from Rutter and Jugiez, praying to be paid for painting the arms of this state, which are placed over the seat of judicature in this city.

One from Alexander Russell, referring to his former petition presented to the late House, praying to be appointed Register, &c. for the county of Luzerne.

Mr. Morris submitted to the House the two following resolutions, by direction of the committee of ways and means:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this state lay before the House a statement of all the monies received into or paid out of the public treasury since the 31st of December last.

Resolved, That the Comptroller-General be and he hereby is directed to furnish the committee of ways and means with such papers and documents, relative to his office, as their chairman shall require, and he can procure.

Which were agreed to.

Mr. Fitzsimons moved, that 1500 copies of the laws, and 1200 of the minutes, be printed for the current year, of which 400 of the minutes should be in the German language.

Agreed to.

The committee appointed yesterday to inspect the files of the House and bring forward the unfinished business, made report in part; which, on being read a second time,

The bill, entituled "An Act to regulate the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania," was referred to Messrs. G. Clymer, Wynkoop, Hubley, A. Smith and D. Clymer.

The bill entituled "An Act for laying out a road from the river Potowmack to the Ohio, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Lowrey, Wright and M'Dowell.

The Supplement to the Poor laws was also committed to Messr. G. Clymer, Gray, Wynkoop, Clark and Wheeler.

The report of the committee on the petition of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The report of a committee relative to granting an impost to the United States.

The two last reports being for the present mislaid, and the message from Council coming in, the further consideration of the report of the committee was postponed.

The message, and the enclosures, were then read.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Legislature having granted to the American Philosophical Society a lot of ground, in the State-house square (on which to erect a convenient building for the accommodation of the Society at their stated meetings, and for the reception of the apparatus, library, and other valuable donations of which they are now, or may hereafter be possessed) the Committee appointed by the Society to carry on this building have, by the generous subscriptions of a few citizens, been enabled to make some progress in this business, which is however necessarily deferred till next spring, when they are determined to compleat the same if possible; as the Society will be thereby enabled more effectually to prosecute the ends of their institution, namely, the promoting of useful knowledge, especially as it respects the agriculture, manufactories and natural history of North-America.

Such gentlemen as have not had an opportunity of subscribing will be particularly waited upon by the * Committee, when it is hoped they will add their names to the list of those who have already subscribed to this laudable undertaking, viz.

His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esq; -	£ 100 0 0
Samuel Vaughan, Esq; - - -	50 0 0
William Hamilton, Esq; - - - -	25 0 0
John Penn, junior, Esq; - - -	25 0 0
Robert Morris, Esq; his pay as member of Assembly for the city of Philadelphia, - -	23 5 0
William Bingham, Esq; - - -	20 0 0
Charles Thomson, Esq; - - - -	15 0 0
Thomas Hutchins, Esq; Geographer General,	10 10 0
John Vaughan, - - -	10 0 0
George Fox, - - - -	10 0 0
Dr. John Morgan, - - - -	7 10 0
John Ross, Esq; - - - -	5 0 0
Henry Hill, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
Charles Biddle, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
Robert Patterson, - - -	5 0 0
Samuel Hester, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
Levi Hollingsworth, - - -	5 0 0
David Rittenhouse, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
Andrew Ellicot, of Baltimore, - -	5 0 0
Matthew Clarkson, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
Benjamin Wynkoop, - - -	5 0 0
John Dunlap, - - - - - -	5 0 0
The Rev. Dr. John Ewing, - -	5 0 0
Dr. William White, - -	5 0 0
Dr. Samuel Magaw, - -	5 0 0
Dr. Henry Helmuth, - -	5 0 0
Mr. Robert Blackwell, -	5 0 0
Mr. James Davidson, - -	3 0 0
The Hon. Thomas M'Kean, - -	5 0 0
William Augustus Atlee, - -	5 0 0
George Bryan, - -	5 0 0
Jacob Rush, - - -	5 0 0
Francis Hopkinson, - - - -	5 0 0
Samuel Miles, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
Edward Shippen, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
Plunket Fleeson, Esq; - - - -	5 0 0
William Bradford, Esq; Att. Gen. - -	5 0 0
John Lukens, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
Jonathan B. Smith, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
James Wilson, Esq; - - - -	5 0 0
Jared Ingersoll, Esq; - - - -	5 0 0
William Rawle, Esq; - - - -	5 0 0
Robert Milligan, Esq; - - - -	5 0 0
Edward Tilghman, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
John F. Mifflin, Esq; - - - -	5 0 0
Joseph B. M'Kean, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
Benjamin Chew, Esq; - - - -	5 0 0
Peter Stephen Du Ponceau, Esq; - -	5 0 0
William Jackson, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
Doctor John Jones, - - -	5 0 0
Gerardus Clarkson, - - -	5 0 0
George Glentworth, - - -	5 0 0
William Shippen, - - -	5 0 0
Adam Kuhn, - - - -	5 0 0
Benjamin Rush, - - - -	5 0 0
Robert Harris, - - -	5 0 0
John Carson, - - - -	5 0 0
James Hutchinson, - - -	5 0 0
Thomas Parke, - - -	5 0 0
Barnabas Binney, - - - -	5 0 0
John Foulke, - - -	5 0 0
Samuel P. Griffiths, - - -	5 0 0
Samuel Vaughan, jun. - - - -	5 0 0
Mark Workman - - - -	3 0 0
Sharp Delany, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
Thomas Bradford, - - -	5 0 0
John Caldwell, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
Thomas Lee, - - - -	5 0 0
Edward Burd, Esq; - - - -	5 0 0
John Sellers - - -	3 0 0
Charles W. Peale, - - - -	5 0 0
Charles Brown, - - - -	5 0 0
John Bayard, Esq; - - - -	5 0 0
George Clymer, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
Thomas Clifford, - - - -	5 0 0
Tench Coxe, Esq; - - - -	5 0 0
Samuel Pleasant, - - - -	5 0 0
Jonathan Hoge, Esq; - - - -	5 0 0
John Swanwick, - - - -	5 0 0
A Well-wisher - - - -	5 0 0
James Pemberton, - - - -	5 0 0
John Hiltzheimer, - - - -	5 0 0
Hon. Thomas Mifflin, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
Isaac Gray, Esq; - - - -	5 0 0
James Bringhurst - - - - -	5 0 0
Jonathan D. Serjeant, Esq; - - -	5 0 0
Alexander Wilcocks, Esq; - -	5 0 0
James Pearson, - - -	5 0 0
Charles Moore, Esq; - - -	5 0 0

N. B. For the satisfaction of the public, a compleat list of the subscriptions towards carrying on this useful undertaking, with the particular account of the expenditures in compleating the same, will be laid before them as soon as practicable.

*** A stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held at the University next Friday evening, at six o'clock.

Nov. 1st. R. PATTERSON, Secretary.

* *The Committee who have at present the superintendance of this business are,* Samuel Vaughan, Esq; Mr. Thomas Clifford *and* Dr. Thomas Parke.

THE badness of the weather, on Monday last, having prevented the assembling of the volunteer corps of the city, liberties and county, as was proposed and agreed on, they are hereby informed, that MONDAY next, precisely at eight o'clock, A. M. is assigned for that purpose. It is therefore earnestly requested that the gentlemen composing the *Cavalry*, *Artillery* and *Light Infantry* will be punctual in their attendance, as it will be the last general review for the season. Each dragoon will furnish himself with nine rounds, and each light infantry soldier with twenty rounds of Cartridges. FRANCIS MENTGES,

Inspect. Gen. of Militia.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On TUESDAY, the Twenty-first of November, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A Valuable Plantation in Warminster township, Bucks county, on the old York road, 18 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing upwards of 134 acres of land (late the estate of Isaac Hough, deceased) 100 acres of which are cleared; thereon is a good two-story stone house, a very commodious barn, 25 by 65½ feet, adjoining which is a long convenient shed; there are also several other houses, such as milk-house, smoke-house, chair-house, &c. besides two out tenements, which rent respectively for four and five pounds per annum. To describe this place any further seems almost needless, as it is so well known. For the information of strangers it may be necessary to say, that it is in the neighbourhood of several mills and meeting-houses, and that from the situation of the country, the excellency of the soil, the proportion of meadow and wood land, the improvements, and the general good order in which this place now is, renders it inferior to but few of the same size within the state. One hundred pounds of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in four months from the day of sale, when an indisputable title will be made, and possession given the first day of April, by

Oct. 23, 1786. † EDITH HOUGH, Executrix, and JOHN HOUGH, Executor.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the Admiral Warren, on the Lancaster road, to the Old White Horse, in Market-street, the third door from the corner in Elbow-lane. He is now well stocked with the best of liquors, lodging, good hay and excellent stables, where all who please to favour him with their custom may depend, that the best care will be taken by the public's most humble servant,

Philadelphia, Oct 30, 1786. ¶ PETER MATHER.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Abington township, Montgomery county, in the night of the 26th or 27th instant, a black MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, between 7 and 8 years old, one hind foot white, and some white in the other, old shoes on her fore feet, a few white hairs on her forehead, and a small white spot on each side of the top of her head under the bridle, lengthy and well made, and in good order, a shortish dock switch tail, trots all, is very mare faced, and carries lowish. The above reward will be given for said mare, and securing the thief to conviction, or SIX DOLLARS for the mare, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

October 30, 1786. ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Soullard and Benjamin Newton, insolvent debtors, now confined in the gaol of Cumberland county, and state of New-Jersey, that they be and appear before two or more of the Judges of the inferior court of Common Pleas, on Friday, the first day of December next, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the property of the said insolvents shall not be made, and their bodies be released from confinement, agreeable to an act of the legislature of the said state, made and provided for that purpose.

October 22, 1786. † JOHN SOULLARD, BENJAMIN NEWTON.

WHEREAS my wife Grace eloped from me, and is daily contracting debts on my account without my knowledge or consent; public notice is therefore hereby given to all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this day.

Downes township, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, Oct. 12, 1786. DAVID PAGE. ‡

Was Found in the Market-House, on

Wednesday, the 20th of September,

A plain Gold Ring.

The owner, on proving property, may have it again, by applying to the PRINTERS of this paper.

JUST PUBLISHED and to be Sold by
YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,
the corner of Chesnut and Second-streets,

Father Tammany's ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1787: The third after Leap-year.
Containing (besides every thing necessary in an Almanac)

AN history of the discovery, settlement, and present state of Kentucke, with an account of the soil and produce of that country. Account of Oil Creek. The art of money-catching. An extempore sermon on the word Malt. Entertaining anecdotes. Remarkable events in America, since its discovery. Distances of the most remarkable cities in the world from Philadelphia. Scales of depreciation as established by New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Table of Dollars. Value and Weight of Coins. Tables of interest at six and seven per cent. Coins established by Congress. Multiplication and numeration tables. Courts of law in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Yearly meetings of the people called Quakers. Departures and arrivals of the stages, posts and packets. Fairs. Poetry. A large table of roads. Difference of the length of miles in several countries.

For the cure of CANCERS.

THOUGH I acquired the late Dr. Martin's celebrated cure for the cancer through the same channel, and therefore had no reason to doubt its being genuine; yet, that I might with the greater confidence put it into the hands of the public, I devoted several months to the practice and proof of this medicine, and have always found it to answer the purpose. After many incontestible proofs of its virtue, I have been persuaded by the earnest solicitations of my friends to advertise it for sale upon as easy terms as I possibly could, for the public good; to this method I have also been excited by a reflection arising in my own breast, that, however successful I might be in relieving those who would wish to put themselves under my care, yet the distance of many, together with the difficulty of leaving their homes and families, are things oftentimes attended with great inconvenience. This method is therefore designed to accommodate all.

This medicine is not only an effectual remedy in Cancers, but also in old obstinate Ulcers, Wens, Scurvies, Tetters and Ringworms.---I flatter myself that those who wish to try it in any of those cases, will not find themselves disappointed.

Cancers, till of late, have been always looked upon as incurable, and consequently the patient not only fell a victim to this dreadful disorder, but also to the melancholy of his own mind; but, thank heaven, I can now assure the public, they need be no longer under such painful apprehensions.

Many gentlemen, whose physical characters stand high, have seen and approved the virtue of my medicine; and those who have honored it with their recommendation, whose names are so extensively known, I consider as more satisfactory to the public, than if I had inserted the names of an hundred patients. In order to make it extensively useful, I propose to vend it at the moderate price of 10s. per bottle. Directions will be given with each, how to use it in all the different cases alluded to.

This medicine is to be sold by FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer, in Market-street, Philadelphia. W. M'KEE.

☞ I would always be cautious in using, but more in recommending new and doubtful remedies; but from what I have observed in the Philadelphia alms-house, it appears very probable that the Rev. Mr. M'Kee's medicine, skilfully applied, and attended with proper internal remedies, may be very useful in the cure of Cancers, old ulcers, &c.

MAT. WILSON, Lewestown.

☞ Having, by my attendance in the alms-house, had the opportunity of observing the application of Mr. M'Kee's medicines on several persons there, I am of opinion with the Rev. Dr. Wilson, that they may be very advantageous, especially if applied in the judicious manner he recommends.

Although I have never had the opportunity of seeing the progressive operation of the late Dr. Martin's medicines in any particular case, yet, from such information as I have received, I am induced to believe that their effects were very similar to the effects produced by the medicines administered in the alms-house by Mr. M'Kee. SAMUEL DUFFIELD.

Philadelphia, October 9, 1786.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Alexander Lockhart, deceased, will be sold by private sale, A valuable Plantation or tract of land, situate in the township of Concord, containing 174 acres, most part of which is fresh land, well watered, with two young apple orchards just beginning to bear, 15 acres of excellent good meadow, most part of which is well watered with a never failing stream, and about 40 acres of excellent woodland; on said premises are erected a good log house and kitchen, barn and stables, and other out-houses; there is a never failing spring within 20 yards of the house. The said plantation is bounded by the lands of William Hannum and William Varnon, and on the other side by the great road leading from Chester to the Turks Head and to Chad's Ford on Brandywine, 21 miles from Philadelphia, 9 miles from Wilmington, one mile from Church, two miles from Quakers meeting, and four miles from a Presbyterian meeting. The payments will be made easy. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers, on the premises.

ALEXANDER LOCKHART, and)
¶ WILLIAM LOCKHART,) Executors.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, near the Swedes Ford, on the night of the 13th instant, a light iron grey HORSE, five years old, about 14 hands high, paces and canters, a little cat hammed, has never been shod, a good neck and breast, his mane cut all along his neck to make it turn to the off side, and has a switch tail; he is free in the geers or under the saddle. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings, or for the thief and horse the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

October 14. § SARAH RAMBO.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Farm, containing about 250 acres, situate in the Great Valley, in East Caln township, Chester county, 40 miles from Philadelphia, on the west branch of Brandywine, whereon is erected a good merchant and grist-mill, together with a saw-mill, very well fitted for making superfine and common flour, lately repaired, and the saw-mill lately built; on the premises are erected a good stone house, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, a stone spring-house, and a frame barn; about half of the land cleared, a good watered meadow, and an exceeding good quarry of limestone; the fields have been limed mostly all, and some of them twice, it produces clover pasture exceedingly well. For terms of sale, apply in four weeks after date hereof to the subscriber, on the premises.

Oct. 11. 1786. ¶ PETER FLEMING.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,
FOR SALE BY
Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingsworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, just imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill stones of all sizes and dimensions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at least equal in quality, and as low in price as those imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the best advantage, according to the temper of the stones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different sizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every usual size, or any other that may be ordered, the *best grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this state.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extensive and compleat assortment, lately imported from the manufactories, suitable to every branch of the Boulting business; which are to be disposed of at the same low rates as they were sold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-house in Spruce, three doors from Third-street. MILLERS and others may be furnished with Cloths *of superior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Those who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being supplied with such Cloths as will certainly answer their purposes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will save the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently sold in this and the neighbouring States.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Chichester township, Chester county, a black MARE, about 14 hands high, shod all round, has two white feet, and branded on the near thigh with A N in one, and has several saddle marks on her, having lately been on a long journey. Whoever takes up said mare and delivers her to the subscriber, shall receive THREE DOLLARS reward; and if stolen, for securing the thief and delivering the mare as aforesaid, SIX DOLLARS, paid by Oct. 5, 1786. ‡ NATHAN PENNELL.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS the store-house of the subscriber, living in Charlestown, Cæcil county, Maryland, was feloniously broke open on Thursday night, being the 5th instant, and the subscriber robbed of the following goods, viz. Three pieces dark chintz, 9 pieces of calico of different colours, 3 pieces corduroy plain ground, 1 ditto twilled, in all 60 yards, 3 pieces of all cotton spotted velvet, several remnants of spotted and striped velvets, 4 mens fine hats, 1 piece of white superfine broad cloth, 14 yards, one silver stock buckle, with cash to the amount of 20l. Whoever apprehends said robbers, or any one of them, so as the owner may get his goods again, shall be entitled to the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid

Charlestown, Oct. 8, 1786. ALEXANDER SMITH.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his escape over the Work-house wall, on the night of the 16th or morning of the 17th instant, a NEGRO MAN, named Jack, but calls himself by other names, lately committed to the Work-house; he is a slave to Robert Patterson, in Pilesgrove, New Jersey, is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a slim well made fellow, very talkative, and has a bold look; had on a light coloured cloth coat about half worn, corduroy jacket, the back part of blue cloth, oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, he says he was bred in Maryland, and pretends to be free; its is probable he will endeavour to get on board some vessel to get out of this state, as his character is well known. Whoever takes up and secures said Negro, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JESSE CROSLEY, Keeper of the Work-house.

Philad. October 17, 1786, ¶

Philadelphia, October 17, 1786.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening the 14th instant, an indented servant Girl, named BELLE EVANS, a native of Ireland, 26 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, dark complexion; had on and took with her, one dark callicoe gown, one light striped ditto, three short gowns, two black calimancoe petticoats, and a brown worsted quilt. Any person apprehending said servant, and delivering her in the Work-house of this city, shall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, from ¶ HUGH DE HAVEN.

STRAYED or Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Warwick township, Bucks county, in the night of the 12th instant, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high or better, marked with a star in the forehead, and the near hind foot white, with a few saddle marks on his back; he is heavy and well made. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive a reward of Three Pounds. ‡ JOHN SIMPSON.

CAME to the plantation of Thomas Roberts, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, about the middle of last month, a black COW, with a white face, breast and legs, marked on one of her horns M. J. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

October 13, 1786. ‡

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Darby township, Chester county, a chesnut sorrel HORSE, with a bald face, shod all round. The owner proving his property, paying the charges, may have him again, by applying to

Sept. 17, 1786. ‡ JONATHAN BONSALL.

THE Partnership of SHAW and RUDOLPH, Tobacconists and Snuff Manufactures, being dissolved by mutual consent; those persons who may have accounts against said partnership, are desired to bring them in, without delay, to Samuel Shaw, for settlement; and those indebted are requested to pay the same to said Shaw, who is duly empowered to give them a discharge. SAMUEL SHAW,

Oct. 7, 1786. JOHN RUDOLPH.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1786.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living at Mr. John Moss's, Carter's alley, the following articles, viz. one changeable silk gown, one sheet, one printed linen petticoat and one Holland apron. The Reward of *Twenty Shillings* will be given for apprehending the thief, so that the above articles may be found, paid by me,

MARY LENNOX.

WHEREAS by an act of assembly, passed the 17th day of March, 1786, entituled "An act to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of such of the bills emitted pursuant to resolution of Congress of the 18th day of March, 1780; and an act of the legislature of this state of June 1st, 1780, as shall remain unredeemed on the 31st day of December, 1786," it is enacted, "That so much of the principal and interest of the mortgages of 150,000l. loan-office, erected by act of Assembly, passed the 26th day of February, 1773, as may be necessary, shall be, and hereby is appropriated for the purpose of paying of the said bill." And whereas many of the mortgagers, notwithstanding they have been repeatedly called on for that purpose, have neglected to pay any part of the principal or interest accruing from the date of their mortgages, and others are greatly in arrears, they are hereby once more required immediately to make payment. Those who pay no regard to this Public Notice may certainly expect to be proceeded against, in the summary method which the law directs.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Trustee.

¶ The Bills abovementioned will be received in payment.

Just Imported in the Mercury, and to be Sold at the STORE of

Thomas & Drinker,

On the west side of *Front*, near *Arch-street*,

STRIPED duffils,
7-4, 8-4 and 9-4 stout rose blankets,
Double milled drab broad cloths,
6-4 cloths of well assorted colours, from 6/6 per yd. and upward,
Blue and red strouds,
Coatings, naps and flannels, &c.

ALSO, A variety of other goods, among which are,
Sheet-iron in boxes,
Copper in sheets and bottoms,
Mill saws, sad irons,
Copper tea-kettles, brass warming-pans,
Waggon-boxes, brass and iron head shovels and tongs,
Cutlery, brass furniture,
Pewter by the cask or smaller quantity,
Sadlery, nails,
Felt, castor and beaveret hats, by the hogshead or dozen. And
Five pipes of excellent Madeira wine of vintage 1782. 6w

This Day is Published, Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the NEW BOOK STORE in Second-street, second Door above Chesnut-street---A new EDITION of

1. THE art of preserving health: a poem, By John Armstrong, M. D. Price 2s.

2. Considerations on the order of Cincinnatus: to which are added several original papers relative to that institution: translated from the French of the count de Mirabeau, 2/6.

3. Elements of mathematics: comprehending geometry, conic sections, mensuration and spherics: illustrated with 30 copper-plates: for the use of schools, by John West, of the university of St. Andrew, 15s.

Of Thomas Dobson, also, may be had,

Ferguson's astronomy explained upon sir Isaac Newton's principles; Ferguson's easy introduction to astronomy, for young gentlemen and ladies; Simson's elements of Euclid, with Euclid's data and elements of plain and spherical trigonometry; Cunn's Euclid; Douglass's Euclid; Simson's elements of conic sections; Hamilton Moore's practical navigator; Nicholson's navigation; Gibson's surveying; Wards's posthumous works; Martin's philosophical grammar.

Thomson's, universal calculation, or merchant's, tradesman's and family's assistant, in 280 tables; shewing the value of any number of articles from 1 to 10,000, and from one farthing to thirty shillings.

Thomson's tables of interest at 3, 4, 4½ and 5 per cent.

Hamilton's introduction to merchandize, containing arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, &c. 2 vols. Perry's man of business, and gentleman's assistant, containing arithmetic, book-keeping, &c. Arithmetic, by Bonnycastle, Dilworth, Scott, Gordon, Hutton, Wilson, Gadesby, Mair, &c. Also, school bibles, family bibles of different sizes, new testaments, printed in Philadelphia, on a fine paper, as cheap as those imported, spelling books, primers, Davidies by Ellwood, English grammar by Ash, Buchanan, Lowth, &c. psalters, Watt's psalms and hymns either separately or together, Fisher's young mans's companion, a variety of books of devotion and entertainment, wrapping paper large and small, writing paper various kinds, drawing paper, parchment, blank books of various sizes, ledgers, day books, journals, quills, ink powder, ink stands various kinds, sealing wax, wafers by the box, ounce or pound, pocket books, &c. &c. &c.

Wholesale and Retail. c t f.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the 1st day of the Fourth Month next,

THE following Tracts of LAND, situate in Providence township, Montgomery county, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and about 7 or 8 from the town of Norris, viz.

No. I. Containing 350 acres, including a sufficiency of woodland, with an extensive front on the river Schuylkill; the soil is good, and the plantation well accommodated with meadow of a good quality, a considerable part thereof watered, the fields for the most part well supplied with water by springs rising in them; there is on the farm a stone dwelling-house, a stone spring-house over a never-failing spring of good water, a good log barn and stabling; the situation is pleasant and healthy; in its present state it is a valuable farm, and capable of great improvement.

No. II. Adjoining the aforesaid, containing from 150 to 200 acres, as the purchaser may choose, with a sufficiency of woodland, about ten acres of meadow ground, part thereof cleared, a log house and barn.

No. III. Adjoining the last mentioned, containing from 50 to 75 acres, as the purchaser may choose (suitable for a tradesman) with a log house and stable, some meadow, and a sufficiency of timber.

And lastly, Several Ten Acre Lots of WOODLAND, adjoining a public road, suitable for tradesmen.

These tracts are all within about 5 miles of several lime-kilns.

Any person inclining to purchase, may, by applying to the subscriber near the premises, be shewn the land, and informed respecting the title and terms. ISRAEL JACOBS.

8th Mo. 20, 1786. ¶ 7/6 tbctf.

Salem county, state of New-Jersey, Oct. 2, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Owners and Possessors of the Meadow lying in the township of Elsenborough, and county of Salem, near the mouth of Salem creek, that application will be made to the Legislature, at their next sitting, for a law to enable them to keep their banks, dams, and other water works in good and sufficient repair. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.